

NEW NORTH AMERICAN TABANIDAE (DIPTERA). XXIII.
ADDITIONAL NEW DIACHLORINI FROM MEXICO

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ABSTRACT—Described as new species in tabanid Tribe Diachlorini from Chiapas, Mexico, are females of *Stypommisa U-nigrum*, *Styp. apaches*, and *Stenotabanus mexicanus*. *Stypommisa stonei* has been the only *Stypommisa* previously so assigned, also from Chiapas.

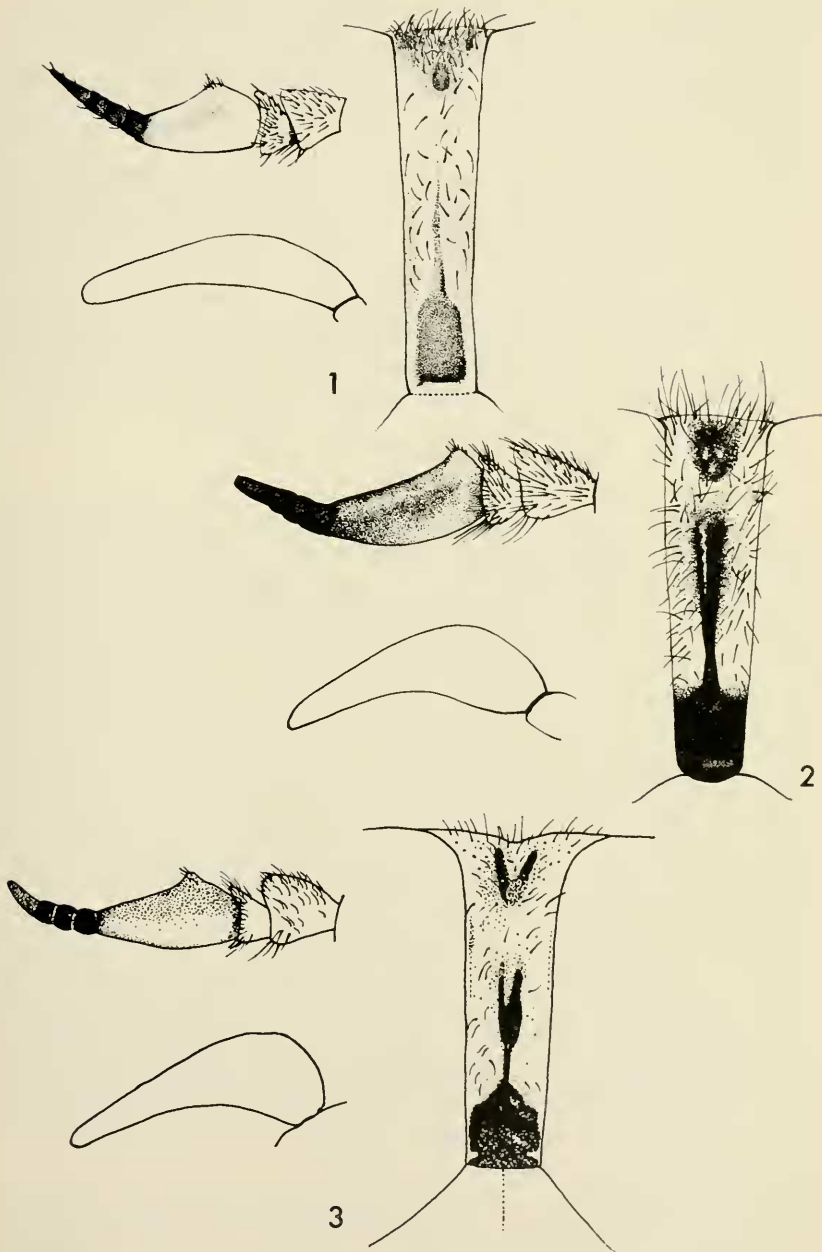
Another *Stenotabanus* and two new *Stypommisa* species are here added to the five diachlorine Tabanidae from Mexico, described in the previous paper in this series (Philip, 1976). Heretofore, *Stypommisa stonei* (Philip) was the only species to be assigned to the genus in Mexico. It is appropriate, in this commemorative issue dedicated to Dr. Stone, to augment information of the genus and a related species in that fauna. Typical neotropical species assigned to the above two genera are readily separable, but occasional species show intergradation in certain characters that make generic assignment very subjective (see Fairchild, 1969), as in one species described below, and in *Styp. captioptera* (Kröber), recently transferred from *Stenotabanus* by Fairchild who had identified a Chiapas female as syn. *Sten. xenium* Fairchild. *Stypommisa* thus only just crosses into southern Mexico from the neotropics to the south.

Stypommisa U-nigrum Philip, new species
fig. 1

A medium-sized, rather slender brownish species with yellow-banded abdominal incisures but no triangles, prominently spotted wings, pallid scutellum in front of which is a wide dark U-shaped scutal marking, and 2 hind pairs of legs reddish.

Holotype ♀, 12.5 mm. Eyes bare, unbanded (relaxed). Frons brown pollinose, narrow, index 1/5.8, nearly parallel-sided, patch of coarse black bristles at vertex above small but distinct tubercle with 3 compact vestigial ocelli; callosity dark brown, taller than broad, tapered abruptly above into slender keel, separated narrowly from eye margins and from yellow pollinose subcallus below, the usual suture across top of latter indistinct. Face and cheeks gray pollinose with mixed gray and some black hairs. Two basal antennal segments brown with black hairs, scape a little longer than tall, plate red with low dorso-basal angle, subequal in length to sharply black style. Palpi dusky gray, black-haired, long and slender but blunt, nearly as long as unsheathed stylets.

Thorax pale pollinose and mostly pale pilose, accentuated in the prescutellar-scutellar area behind a peculiar brown, black-haired, wide U-shaped marking and a narrow midline forward from it. Fore legs dark brown, black-haired, tibiae reddish with pale hairs in basal thirds. Two hind pairs of legs reddish with mostly pale hairs, more black on dorsums of femora and in hind tibial



Figs. 1-3, Frons, antenna and palpus. 1, *Stypommisa U-nigrum*. 2, *Stypommisa apaches*. 3, *Stenotabanus mexicanus*.

fringes. Wing with unusual pattern of whitish membrane around prominent clouds, the apical and hind margins smoky, accentuated in certain lights. Spur veins as long as stems. Halteres pale brown. Basicostas with a few setulae.

Abdomen reddish brown, darker caudally, black-haired across bases of terga, the incisures broadly reddish yellow (as much as $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3 and 4) with yellow hairs; venter reddish, entirely yellow-haired.

Holotype and 2 paratype ♀♀, Mexico: Chiapas, Montebello Nat'l Park. 17.v.69. H. J. Teskey. In CNC (Canadian National Collection) No. 12925; one in CAS (California Academy of Sciences). Wear in the latter has reduced the prominence of the incisural bands and the scutal marking. This U-shaped marking in front of the pallid scutellum and the peculiar whitish wing membranes surrounding unusually heavy clouds with smoky apical and hind margins distinguish this from related species. The banded abdomen is unusual in the genus.

Stypommisa apaches Philip, new species
fig. 2

A reddish brown, slender (hence the name from Gr.) fly with dark, unlined notum, bicolored legs, wings tinted and with distinct clouds on cross veins and forks, bare basicostas, and elongate, red-brown antennal plates.

Holotype ♀, 13.5 mm. Eyes bare, purple with 2 green bands (relaxed). Frons narrow, gently convergent below, index 1/5.5, buff-gray pollinose with darker evanescent patch across middle; scattered black hairs and coarse patch at vertex surrounding low, bare black tubercle with 3 vestigial ocelli; callosity black filling lower frons which is somewhat rounded below, and extending into a heavy median callus to above the upper $\frac{1}{3}$. Subcallus and upper parafacials pale yellow pollinose, latter with a few pale yellow and black hairs. Remainder of face and cheeks whitish pollinose and pilose. Antennae with 2 basal segments reddish with black hairs, not swollen; plates reddish with brown lateral streaks, nearly twice as long as tall with distinct, subrectangulate dorso-basal tooth; style sharply black and over $\frac{1}{2}$ length of plate. Palpi pallid, rather long and blunt, a little thickened basally with pale hairs becoming mostly black distally.

Scutum and scutellum dark brownish black with some gray pollen but no lines anteriorly; covered with sparse yellow and some short black hairs; pre-alar tubercles dull reddish. Pleura and coxae pale pollinose and pilose. Fore femora, tibiae and tarsi black with concolorous hairs, basal halves of tibiae reddish with pale yellow hairs. Two hind pairs of femora brownish black, mostly yellow haired with some black hairs dorsally; tibiae reddish with pale yellow hairs including hind tibial fringes, darkened apically and on tarsi. Wings smoky, hardly accentuated apically, costal cells pale yellow; clouds on cross veins and forks distinct but not as large as in *S. U-nigrum*; spur veins as long as stems. Halteres brown.

Abdomen reddish basally grading to black on last 3 segments above and below, mostly black-haired dorsally, pale yellow on venter and narrowly across dorsal incisures and narrow lateral margins, with narrow middorsal pale triangles not crossing terga; a small diffuse dark integumental spot in middle anteriorly of tergum 2.

Holotype ♀, Mexico: Chiapas, 20 mi. N Bochil, 6500 ft. 9-10.vi.69. W. R. M. Mason. In CNC, No. 12926. One paratype ♀ same, but 5 mi. NE San Cristobal. 21.v.69. B. V. Peterson. In CAS. The latter is a little shorter and the midfrontal keel not as heavy, more slender.

Generic assignment in this intermediate species is based on frontal characters and heavier wing clouds as more relevant than the double-banded eyes and completely bare basicostas. Among other *Styppomisa*, *S. lerida* (Fchld.) and *S. pequiensis* (Fchld.), which are known as far north as Costa Rica, and *S. captiroptera* (Kröb.) lack wing clouds, have callosities not filling lower fronts, and eyes with one or no bands in life. *Sten. chiapasensis* Fchld. has moderate wing clouds, but differs in complete though serrated, mid-abdominal stripe, shorter orange antennal plates, hind legs unicolorous, and a third eye stripe.

Stenotabanus mexicanus Philip, new species
fig. 3

A medium-sized, brownish-red species with dark, unlined notum and scutellum, reduced mid-abdominal gray triangles and obscure sublateral spots on terga 2 to 4, hyaline wings with faintly tinted costal cells, and mostly reddish legs.

Holotype ♀, 15 mm. Eyes bare, purple with 2 green bands (relaxed). Frons gray pollinose, moderately narrow and gently convergent below, index 1/4.2, a few black hairs at somewhat depressed vertex, no tubercle but 2 bare, dark diagonal streaks and suggestions of an anterior vestigial ocellus. Callosity large, black grading to dark brown below, nearly touching eyes with a peculiar small lateral notch at each lower corner, rounded above and connected to a median ridge which reaches just over halfway to vertex. Subcallus, face and cheeks gray pollinose, and sparsely whitish pilose below. Antenna dark reddish with black hairs on basal 2 segments, plate more brownish dorsally with low rectangular basal angle and half again longer than tall, or than black style, apical annulus pallid. Palpi pale yellow, moderately enlarged at knees, mostly black-haired. Notum and scutellum blackish, sparsely gray pollinose and with scattered short yellow and black hairs. Pleura and coxae pale gray pollinose and pilose. Legs mostly reddish with pale hairs, but black ones give fore and hind femora a darker appearance, fore tibiae pale-haired on basal 2/3, hind tibial fringes pale-haired basally with some black hairs distally. Spur veins longer than stems. Basicostas bare. Halteres brown.

Abdomen predominantly reddish brown, mostly black-haired above, and reddish with yellow hairs ventrally, the last segment black; dorsal incisures narrowly yellow-haired expanding laterally and mesally into low gray triangles decreasing in size from terga 2 to 4, and an obscure one on 5, that on 2 nearly equilateral but not crossing tergum; vague red, sublateral spots on some terga.

Holotype ♀, Mexico: Chiapas, Oroyo Agua Caliente, 15 mi. S La Laguna, 10.vii.72. Lattin Coll. In coll. L. L. Pechuman, Cornell University.

Paratype ♀, same including collector, but Oroyoala Rana, 10 mi. SE Vergel (La Laguna), 9.viii.52. In coll. of author. Slight differ-

ences of this in frontal characters consist of no spots in sparsely pollinose, mid-vertex, no small notches in lower corners where callosity barely touches eyes, and mid-carina slender to upper $\frac{1}{3}$ of frons. Basicostas likewise entirely nonsetulose.

The abdominal pattern has some superficial semblance to the obscure sublateral spots seen in northern *Sten. flavidus* (Hine) but here the median triangles do not cross any terga and the frons is wider and callosity larger than in either *S. flavidus* or *Styp. captirop-tera* (Kröb.) which has wing shadows apicocostally and some setulae on basicostas. Until females are discovered that can confidently be assigned to the enigmatic, poorly described *Tabanus obesus* Bigot from "Mexique," possible relationships to this group will remain uncertain. The brownish type male in the British Museum was found now to be headless, but its bare basicostas and obscure abdominal triangles will not confuse with *S. mexicanus* n. sp. because, though the wings are similar, they lack spur veins at the forks.

REFERENCES

- Fairchild, G. B. 1969. Notes on Neotropical Tabanidae XII. Classification and distribution with keys to genera and subgenera. Arquiv. Zool., S. Paulo. 17:199-255.
- Philip, C. B. 1976. New North American Tabanidae (Diptera). XXII. New species in the Tribe Diachlorini in Mexico. Wasmann J. Biol. 34:45-51.